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| APPLICATION NO.   | FILING DATE          | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.     | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 10/751,123  | 01/05/2004           | Hidehiro Takano      | Q79255                  | 1366             |
| 23373 7   | 590 11/10/2005       |                      | EXAMINER                |                  |
| SUGHRUE MION, PLLC  |                      |                      | RODEE, CHRISTOPHER D    |                  |
| 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.<br>SUITE 800<br>WASHINGTON, DC 20037 |                      |                      | ART UNIT                | PAPER NUMBER     |
|   |                      |                      | 1756                    | THE BITTOMBER    |
| WASIMAGIO   | WASHINGTON, DC 20037 |                      | DATE MAILED: 11/10/2005 |                  |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

|  | Application No.   | Applicant(s)  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| Office Action Comments   | 10/751,123  | TAKANO ET AL. |  |  |  |  |
| Office Action Summary  | Examiner  | Art Unit      |  |  |  |  |
|  | Christopher RoDee   | 1756          |  |  |  |  |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address<br>Period for Reply  |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| Status   |   | ·             |  |  |  |  |
| 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on   |   |               |  |  |  |  |
|  | action is non-final.  |               |  |  |  |  |
| <del></del>  | , <del> _</del>   |               |  |  |  |  |
|  | closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. |               |  |  |  |  |
| ·  |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| Disposition of Claims  |   | •             |  |  |  |  |
| 4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are pending in the application.  | 4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are pending in the application.                                       |               |  |  |  |  |
| 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.   |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.  |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| 6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are rejected.  |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.  | 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.   |               |  |  |  |  |
| 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.  |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| Application Papers   |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.   |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| 10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.  |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).   |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.   |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119   |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>  |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| Attachment(s)  |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  |   |               |  |  |  |  |
| 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/5/04. Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/5/04. Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/5/04. Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/5/04.   |   |               |  |  |  |  |

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

# **Priority**

The foreign priority claim to JP 2004-001938 cannot be granted because this foreign application was filed on 7 January 2004, which is after the filing date of the instant application (5 January 2004).

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

It is unclear in the instant claims how the charge controlling substance is "supported" by the inorganic porous material. It is unclear if supported in the claims includes such embodiments as physically attached to the inorganic material or simply resting on the inorganic substance. The specification on page 6 discusses one embodiment where the charge controlling substance is contained in the pores of the inorganic porous substance. An amendment to the claims specifying this characteristic would overcome this rejection.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Winnik et al. in US Patent 5,378,574.

Winnik discloses a liquid developer comprising colored particles of a resin, a charge control agent, a liquid medium, and a colored silica particle (Abstract; col. 6, I. 43-48). The colored silica particles are prepared by a process comprising the reaction of hydrophilic porous silica particles with a silane coupling agent in the absence of water to form particles having covalently attached thereto coupling agents, followed by reaction of a dye with the coupling agent (col. 6, I. 29-35). Useful dyes include those with hydroxyl groups or amino groups, such as monoazo and disazo dyes, phthalocyanines, triphenodioxazine, anthraquinone, and those listed in column 8, lines 19-63. Because of the presence of amino and hydroxyl groups, as well as azo and phthalocyanine groups in some of the exemplified dyes, it appears that the dyes would be ionic and/or have an effective charge so as to produce a charge controlling effect. Thus at least some of the dyes disclosed in the reference would have a charge control effect and meet the requirements of a charge control agent when covalently bonded to the porous silica. See Examples XXI through XXIX and patent claim 30.

The Examples show preparation of the toner using ISOPAR, an isoparaffin, as the liquid carrier medium.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winnik et al. in US Patent 5,378,574.

Winnik was described above. The reference does not specifically disclose the claimed amount of colorant and charge control agent (the same substance in terms of the instant rejection), but Winnik teaches that the amount of the coloring dye is added so as to provide sufficient color to the silica particles (see Example XXII). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to optimize the amount of the coloring dye in Winnik in order to provide proper coloring on the silica particle and to the resultant toner composition.

### Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 4-7 and 10-12 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

### Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Pan *et al.* in US Patent 6,372,402 discloses a liquid developer having a charge accepting additive present in the pores of an inorganic filler. Pan makes clear in the discussion spanning columns 8-10 that the charge accepting additive is different from a charge control

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agent. The reference, consequently, does not anticipate or render obvious the instant claims which require a charge control additive.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher RoDee whose telephone number is 571-272-1388. The examiner can normally be reached on most weekdays from 6:00 to 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Huff can be reached on 571-272-1385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

cdr 31 October 2005

CHRISTOPHER RODEE PRIMARY EXAMINER